

4th Lecture
on
Hygienic & Medical
Management of Children.

W. M. C.

1868 - 9.

69 - 70

70 - 71

Some now say, never lance infants' gums.

Lance always? No, indeed.

But, when gums much swollen, engorged;
red and compressible — tense, or, even, not ^{tense}
or, when tense, not swollen, tooth
not through, — mouth irritated — child
worrying & distressed with mouth.

worrying

More so, with jaw tooth, after a small

part is through.

Cut down to ~~tooth~~ usually,

If tense, not swollen, a long incision, (with
converging, small-bladed
sharp lancet always) in longest diameter
of crown of tooth. If swollen, full

of blood, two such incisions for a back
tooth, one for front or canine.

No danger of tough cicatrix for

such clean cutting. I am sure of that
after having watched a great many of them
lancing once or twice the gums of nearly
every infant ^{some time} during its dentition, in all the families
I have attended. I cannot, in recollection of my experience
weaken my belief in the frequent value of lancing, in certain countries
in accordance to "advanced" theories.

2 1/2

2 1/2

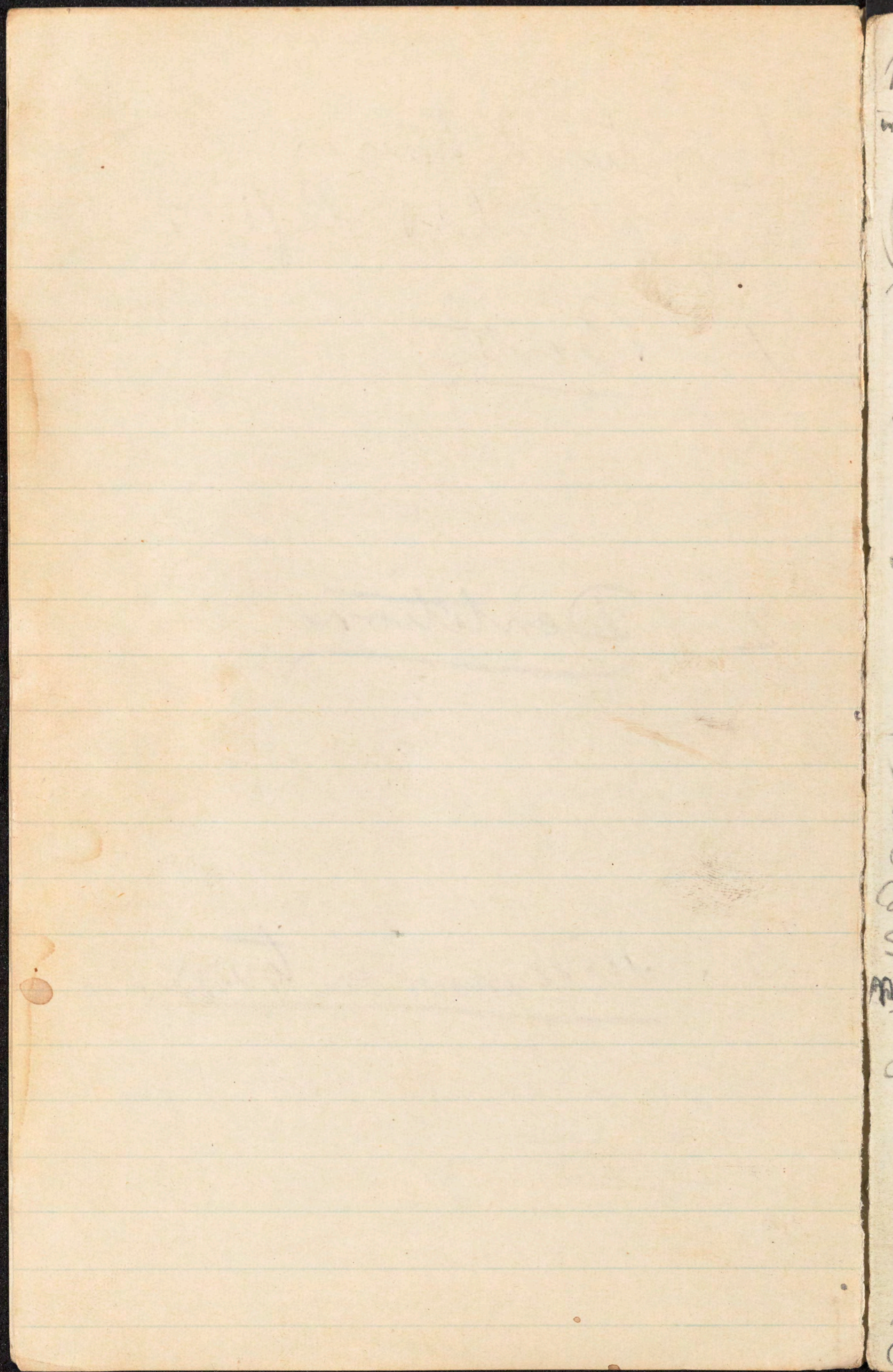
next

Critical times in
a child's life:

1. Birth.

2. Dentition

3. Midsummer in town.



Further general hygienic considerations, 1/2 all over. Not bare legs
in reference to management of infancy.

Clothing

1. warm enough
 2. not too warm, a common error
 3. not too heavy
 4. not too tight
 5. Changed often enough: - abrasions, starch-powder - cold cream, glycerin rose-water - liniment & oil.
- Wool? not always: - soft & light. Silk. -

Head cool

Feet warm - (Reasons) - Chest

in winter - abdomen, in summer. [End 3^d Lect. 1869-70]
all the year in children.

Sleeping - not in bed with mother or nurse.

Lay baby down to sleep (unless ill); early accustomed to it.

Don't rock in cradle. Don't curtain or cover head up.
Symptoms hallucinations very well if rectified.

Body warm: - Night-gown tight at feet, & arms well covered.

Good air: - not in draughts - Several cracks broken: may be warm & fresh too.

Bathing

Warm at first. 90° - Water sometimes for thirst. Day-nap 20% 10 hrs. Never wake a child.

Cooler more bracing of tone. Gradually down to 85° or 80°.
Cooler in midsummer. Daily bath then, or more. Warm bath always if sick, unless in cholera infantum, tepid, warm & cool, but brief, then.

Salt bath for febrile relaxed. Test - glow of warmth & comfort.

Not too much soap. Exercise: 1. Early (Laruslaw) 2. After 3 days (summer complaint) 3. Necessary in rooms & out of doors too - except at sleep times.

Excretions

Hardening: Partan custom - its working -

Modern humanity & philanthropy reverse. How to harden fully.
(Stomach can't be hardened - Simple food - not cake & molasses)

Bouchut's Hygiene & Aphorisms

(4)

② Mortality of children (Bouchut)

In France, $\frac{1}{6}$ of all born die in 1st year. In Sweden & Iceland $\frac{1}{5}$. Not far better in England or here. In New York ^{from Orleans} ~~was worse~~ * while, in London, 19 boys are born for 18 girls, in Paris 25 boys for 24 girls, - the mortality of boys is greater; so that of 1000 males in 1 year 172 die in Paris, - against 142 in 1000 female children: 20 boys to 16 girls. Later in infancy this disproportion lessens gradually. The

~~Bouchut's Hygiene & Aphorisms~~
mortality of foundlings & nurse-children has al-
ready been referred to as enormous. Causes of mor-
tality among children are due, mainly to 1. Cold.
2. Heat heat, 3. Foul air of cities. ^{increasing am't & fatality of zymotic diseases.} 4. Neglect
abuse: applied especially to clothing & feeding. 5. Heredity

~~Bouchut's Hygiene & Aphorisms~~
Hygiene of children: i.e. ^{extremes - espec. in} newborn ^{of affection} infants ^{temper-} ance

① Their educational management.
Order of development: 1st instinctive perception. 2nd,
emotional affections. 3rd intellectual faculties.

Sources of mental character: 1st organiza. from descent.
2. Surround influences - "education", home, society, nature. 3. Will.
Automatic nature of much mental activity. - Unconscious
nature of some of it, emotional as well as intellectual. Peabody
Natural schooling by observation. Interest. Obj's. Kindergarten ^{of} tear
Dangers of schools - Heavy light system
in the country: vacations, etc. before Bouchut's aphorisms. Emotional morale

Dentition.

What is dentition? ^{not only cutting but rapid local development}

Milk or deciduous teeth: 20:

1st year, incisors, all.
7 mo - Central ^{front, cutting} incisors, - lower j. first -
6 to 8 mo

8 to 10 mo - Lateral incisors - near end of 1st year

12 to 14 mo ^{1st or} anter. molar or jaw teeth ①

14 to 20 mo Canines - (stom. & eye teeth)
Before end of 2nd year

18 to 36 mo last, poster. molar or jaw teeth.

(Exceptions:)

2nd permanent teeth: 32:

Rodent's & elephant's teeth -

6 to 7 years, first permanent molars.

7 " Middle incisors -

8 " lateral "

9 " first premolars ①

10 " 2nd " ②

11 to 12 " Canine

12 to 13 " 2nd molars.

17 to 21 " last " or wisdom teeth.

3 pair
molars
in
2nd set
2 premolars
& 3rd molars

(actually 2's)
In 4's — five 4's:

(2)

6 to 7^{mo} — $7\frac{1}{2}$ — Middle cutting teeth —
(Brief repose)
8 to 10^{mo} Side cutting teeth

(Repose about 2 mo's)
12 to 14^{mo} first ^{or back} jaw teeth

(Repose 1 to 3 mo's)
14 to 20^{mo} corner or ~~stomach~~ side teeth

(Repose 2 to 4 mo's)
18 to 36^{mo} ^{2nd} last jaw or back teeth

First the front cutters, beginning at the
middle, lower jaw: all the incisors in succession.

Then the back teeth begin — 24 first come.

Then the corner teeth come —

Then the last back teeth come
the set
(Go back to 2nd teeth, to other side) ←

Lancing the Gums.

Dr. JAMES FINLAYSON, in a very elaborate and learned paper *on the Dangers of Dentition* (*Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain*, Dec. 1873, Jan. and Feb. 1874), states that the tendency of opinion at present seems to assent to Dr. West's dictum, that "the circumstances in which the use of the gum lancet is really indicated are comparatively few."¹ Rilliet and Barthez could only recall one case in which any real benefit resulted from the operation, and the best Trousseau could say of it was that the practice was useless. Even the most sceptical, however, seem to have encountered rare cases where convulsions ceased on the lancing of the gums;² such results are also obtained at times from other most unlikely remedies. It may here be stated that in his careful study of 102 cases of infantile convulsions, Dr. Gee could find no reason to believe that teething bore any part in the causation of the fits, and in none of the cases did it seem necessary to lance the gums.³

But it may be said, although the benefit may be very doubtful, why hesitate to give any child the chance of profiting in its peril or suffering by such a simple operation? It is very probable that this idea regulates the conduct of many in dealing with infantile disorders. Such a proceeding has very properly been stigmatized as "nothing better than a piece of barbarous empiricism, which causes the infant much pain, and is useless or mischievous in a dozen instances for one in which it affords relief." It may, however, be well to consider shortly whether the absence of danger from lancing is so complete as is usually represented. And here we may call in evidence the great modern upholder of the practice—Marshall Hall—himself. He was much too consistent an advocate of his own views to ignore the danger of such frequent tampering with the mouth and gums of an excitable infant as he had himself recommended, and he admitted this disturbance as a real and true objection to the use of the gum lancet. Such a course of treatment is indeed well calculated (as an American physician says) to "make your child your mortal foe." But this objection—no trivial one when fully considered—is not all. Local disasters have also happened. Passing by as doubtful any injurious influence on the ultimate growth of the teeth, suppuration and ulceration of the gums, and even gangrene, are admitted by its advocates to have been seen after this operation. Dangerous or fatal hemorrhage from lancing the gums, although not likely to be readily recorded, has been published in several cases. Even M. Baumes admits the danger from hemorrhage in incising the gums when much engorged; and he points out that the swallowing of the blood may conceal the extreme peril of the infant. Hamilton, although he had never seen a death from this cause, heard of one on evidence which he could not controvert. Dr. Churchill admits that bleeding from the wound has sometimes been excessive, requiring pressure, astringents, and caustics. Rilliet and Barthez have known it to require plugging. Dr. B. W. Richardson speaks of having "had two or three very painful lessons of this description," and mentions one death occurring to a country practitioner, and another accident with nearly fatal syncope in his own dispensary practice. Dr. Young, of Edinburgh, narrated a few years ago

¹ C. West, "The Diseases of Infancy and Childhood." 5th Ed. London, 1865. P. 555.

² A. Jacobi, M.D., "Dentition and its Derangements." New York, 1862. "I must confess that once or twice in my life, not oftener, I have observed the instant termination of an attack of convulsions after I lanced the gums." P. 171.

³ S. Gee, "On the Convulsions in Children." St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports. London, 1867. Vol. iii. p. 110.

" Melt the first three ingredients in a closed porcelain vessel, and stir until the phosphorus is finely divided, then add the other ingredients and divide into 960 pills; these are afterwards coated with collodion. The principal thing to be observed is, that the phosphorus be very finely subdivided, so it may not cauterize the walls of the stomach.

" One pill was given after each meal, and the respirations, temperature, and pulse were taken and carefully recorded three times a day. This record was kept for one month in each case, and the table thus constructed showed the following results: One hour after the pill was given, the temperature was raised from one-half to three-fourths of a degree, and the patient experienced a sensation similar to that of slight alcoholic intoxication. Toward the close of the month in each case, the temperature became more uniform and found its level at ninety-eight and one-half degrees, while, before treatment was begun, it varied from one-half to one and one-half degrees at different hours of the day. The pulse was accelerated from ten to fifteen beats per minute by the same dose, and during the month became more uniform and full, while the sphygmographic trace showed a deeper and less tremulous downward stroke. There was no perceptible change in the respirations.

" Frequent examinations of the urine were made before and during the time of administering the drug. As, in cases of increased muscular activity, the urea excreted is more abundant, so it was found that in the more acute forms of insanity the daily excretion of phosphorus often reached thirty and thirty-five grains. In the state of dementia following this, the amount was from fifteen to twenty grains daily. The average amount excreted by a healthy adult being about twenty-two grains, with, of course, slight variations due to changes in diet. These analyses seem important, in showing a direct relation between the amount of wear and tear being sustained by the nervous system, and the amount of phosphorus excreted, and as giving a very good hint to the appropriate treatment.

" Upon the administration of the drug to these cases of dementia, the amount of phosphatic matter excreted, uniformly approached the normal standard, and there were marked indications of mental improvement. Large doses, such as one-third to one-half grain, seemed only to irritate the stomach and to be carried off by the kidneys, and it was thought best in each case to return to the original small dose.

" In three of the fifteen cases under treatment, the stomach became so much deranged that the dose was first lessened and finally stopped altogether. These patients complained of a weight and oppression in the hypogastrium, and sometimes of a burning sensation, after the ingestion of the drug. In two of these cases, both dyspeptic, these symptoms were undoubtedly genuine, while the third complained only after opening a pill, thus discovering the nature of the remedy.

" In the doses used it produced no immediate symptoms other than those already mentioned, but the nervous system which had become so impaired or debilitated by the acute attack, through which the patient had so recently passed, slowly manifested increased vigor, and gradually regained its normal condition. This improvement was probably due to the more abundant supply of the phosphatic element supplied to the nerve tissue. Its action upon the nervous system appears equally as striking and definite as that of iron upon the blood.

" The experience of Dr. Anstie and others, published during the past year, 'On the Treatment of Neuralgia,' etc., by large doses of solid phosphorus, shows that it can be safely administered, which has been fully justified by our

1874.]

MEDICINE.

65

two deaths which occurred in his father's practice. Fatal hemorrhages have also been reported by Taynton, Anderson, Whitworth, Des Forges, and Nicol, and in only one of these cases was there supposed to be any special hemorrhagic tendency. Further scrutiny of these cases shows, as we might expect, that nearly all the deaths were reported under exceptional circumstances, so that many more disasters have doubtless occurred, and have been allowed to slip into oblivion. Without laying undue stress on these perils and calamities, occurring as they do amongst such an enormous number of operations, they may well be seriously considered *when the generalization of the treatment is contended for on the ground of its absolutely innocuous character.*

he has examined bodies with reference to this point. Six analogous cases have been found, and a coincidence between valvular endocarditis and the formation of aneurisms was established.

The histological structure of the aneurism showed that, as a rule, the wall was new-formed, and not a simple, locally-expanded adventitia. The usual sources of aneurism were eliminated by negative evidence. Positive, were a recurrent, verrucous endocarditis of the left side of the heart, with vegetations in part calcified ; arterial obstruction by vegetations and calcified bodies which must have originated from the valves ; in several instances, these had perforated the wall of the vessel to a greater or a less degree, or were found entirely, or in part, in the aneurismal sacs. He considers that the emboli produced the

Dentition a new era in the infant's life - 20.
Crying of infants: 1. of new-born, reflex, surprise. 2. Hunger, thirst.
3. Pain. 4. Demand or command. 5. Temper, passion. 6. Disease.

As to the crying of infants, — a
healthy baby, rightly managed, ought
never, before ^{except when new-born,} teething, to cry. If a
well-treated (fed, warmed and tended) ^{infant} does
cry, something is the matter. The most
frequent cause is pain, in the bowels or
stomach, from flatulent indigestion;
Colic: often readily relieved by a warmed
flannel put to the stomach; not uneventfully,
~~At last~~ however, requiring aromatics as Carminatives,
and sometimes also antacids with them.
Of these more hereafter. Eorache is a
cause of long & violent crying — sometimes hard to fix. It may
be determined firmly by exclusion.
~~About dentition~~ ^{dentition is} When, worrying,
^(Lect. 10-11) a palliative not to be despised is
the use of a gum-ring for the child
to chew upon. Vulcanised gum elastic best.

← Larynx, when dry, (~~absolutely~~ ~~of~~ ~~8.~~) ← × (2 1/2)
← ~~Begin~~ ~~1871~~
Sometimes the heat and tenderness

of the mouth are so great as to amount to
inflammation ^{gingivitis or} stomatitis. Nothing then

in summer time at least, ^{relieves,} more than pounded ice, in a

soft clean rag, held for a few moments
at a time to the child's mouth. ^{Even in winter, cold water, containing a little} Sympathetic

or irritative swelling of the glands of
the neck occasionally also occurs.

Constitutional Sympathy may

during dentition bring on more remote
affections: as, bronchial cough; — Laryngitis —

mus stridulus; — vomiting; — Diarrhoea

(the most common); & convulsions; & disorders of the skin — as

strophulus, urticaria, eczema, ^(crustacea) impetigo.

More of these hereafter. Management speaks
much difference in the prevention of such
troubles — especially in regard to the skin affections.

~~Proposing to endeavor to~~ ^{show} first, with you, the principles applicable to the preservation of the health of children, & their restoration from diseases incurred. Let us try to lay a solid safe foundation for their study. This must be, to a certain extent, Physi-

ological. ^{Afterwards, in regard to symptoms & diagnosis, and the treatment of diseases} of children, ^{we will approach, without, I trust, unwarrantably encroaching} upon it, the domain of the Practice of Medicine.

No intrusion — no walls, nor even

fences — ^{much} landmarks of medical education. ^{between the parts of a curriculum} ^{of opinion} ^{of ever diff.}

No harm — "ex collisione scintilla" out of gentle conflicts may come light and practice in the exercise of the judgment amid doubts — which constant exercise is unavoidable in the medical profession. ^{to be}

Branch of Veracity.

~~with the first stroke,~~ (4)
 Now then, does the
 Constitution of the young differ
 from that of the mature &
 the old?

1. Predom. of nutritive function
 Compar. — vegetable — animal (crecudo) — movement

Kingdom — mollusk — oyster —

Stages — larva & imago —
~~male & female~~ — ~~Mechanic's theory?~~ —

& vital force potent, & —
 For general restoration, it is, ex, ^{work}fract, & amp. fingers — but, as per
 exposed to disturbance of conditions — human being most fall.
in Circulation — Capillaries
 (developmental)

Nerv. system — Ganglionic —
 & excitatory —
 & excito-secretory —

Tegument delicate —
alimentary canal — also —
teat making pain low exposed except be
incomplete — Dentition —

All these in infancy especially. (5)

Childhood similar —

In connection with active assimilation,

Glandular activity — (susceptibility)

(Glandular enlargements, e.g.)

activity —

Spinal nervous system
advancing rapidly

Plasticenda. more fibrine

Disinfectant to: — in conformity with the above;

Skin dis. e.g. "red gum" & "milk crust."

Digest. dis. as diarrhoea, colic, - chol. infant.

Convulsions — (symptomatic, rather)

Glandular diseases.

Pseudomembr. infl.

Sol. pneumonia — Epistaxis.

Exanthema, Hoopoe. — mumps — be

In Adolescence — arterial & venous, be

Remembrance — (Puberty?)

Active convulsion, - Mufflam

Such, briefly stated, being
the characteristics of the Constitution of
childhood — what practical hygienic
considerations must occupy us first?
Certainly, it should be, those ~~which~~
concerning that which can be mentioned
as the predominating function in
early life nutrition. The
question, how to feed infants
and children.

Since Nature has
taught ^{as to the earliest infancy,} this, by a most
admirable provision — the merest
thought of which should enable
us to laugh to scorn those who
deny purposes or ~~final~~ ^{design} causes in
the creation, — this question might seem laid
at rest of being asked. — But people do not always follow

importance of doing so, by plan or a summary must be attended.

(1871; 23^d Lect., recapit on
classif. of prox. princps. of food)

As to objects,

~~Milk a model food.~~

perfect food has both.

Tissue-making & force-making food: perfect

Chem. classif: as Cas., alb., Syntonin (Chamizlo, Chavarron, Stille, & neuromedication)

1. Nitrogenous or albuminous, as Butyrin, olein, margarin, stearin.
2. Oleaginous or fatty, as Lactin, Cane Sugar, Glucose, Starch.
3. Saccharine or amylic, as Lactose.
4. Saline: phosphates, chlorides, Sulphates.
5. Acidulous. (not in fresh milk)
6. Aquous = water.

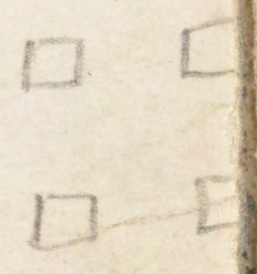
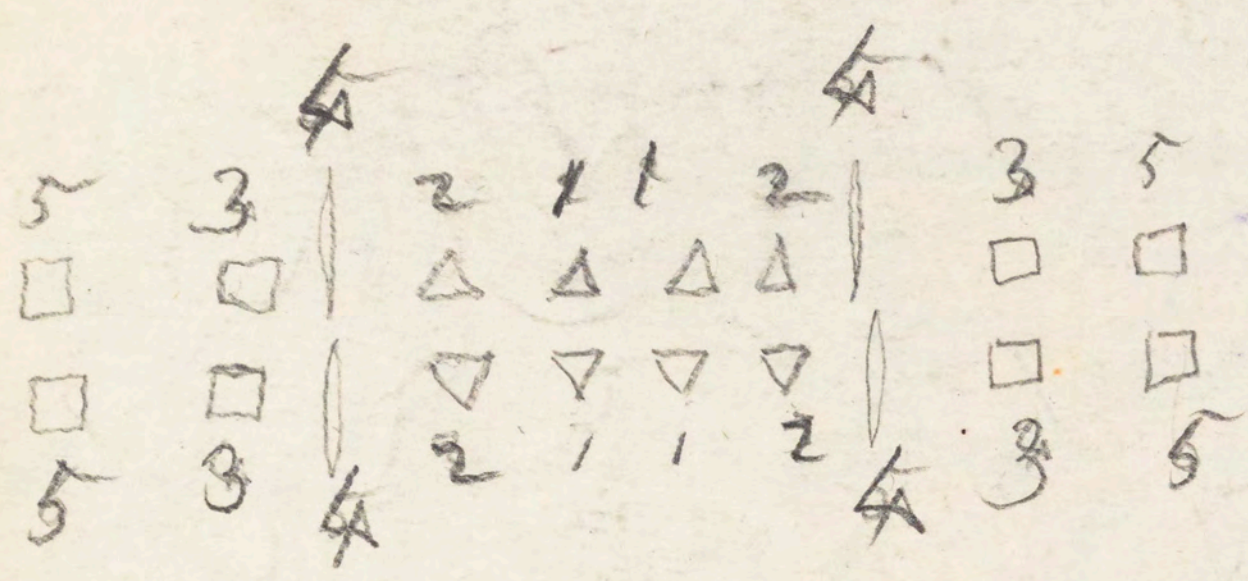
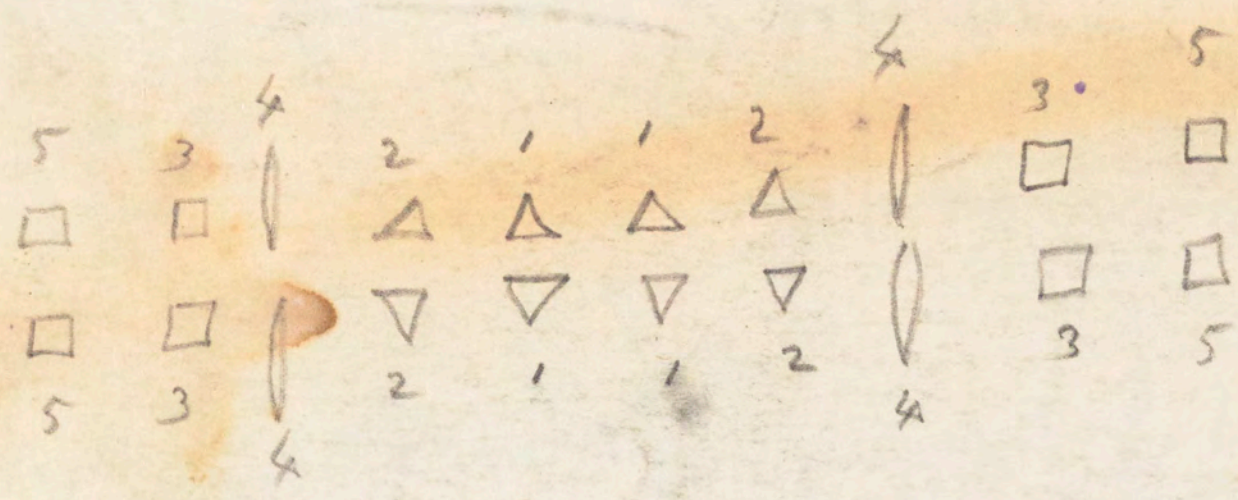
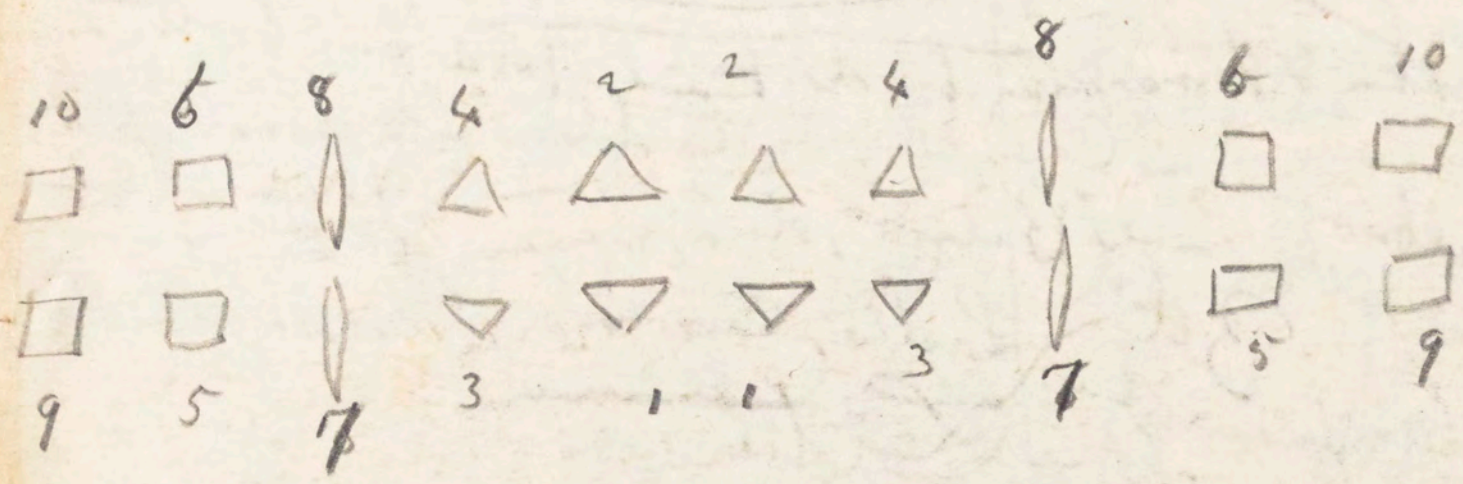
Milk is a model food because, &c.

Hyg & child management

of Children

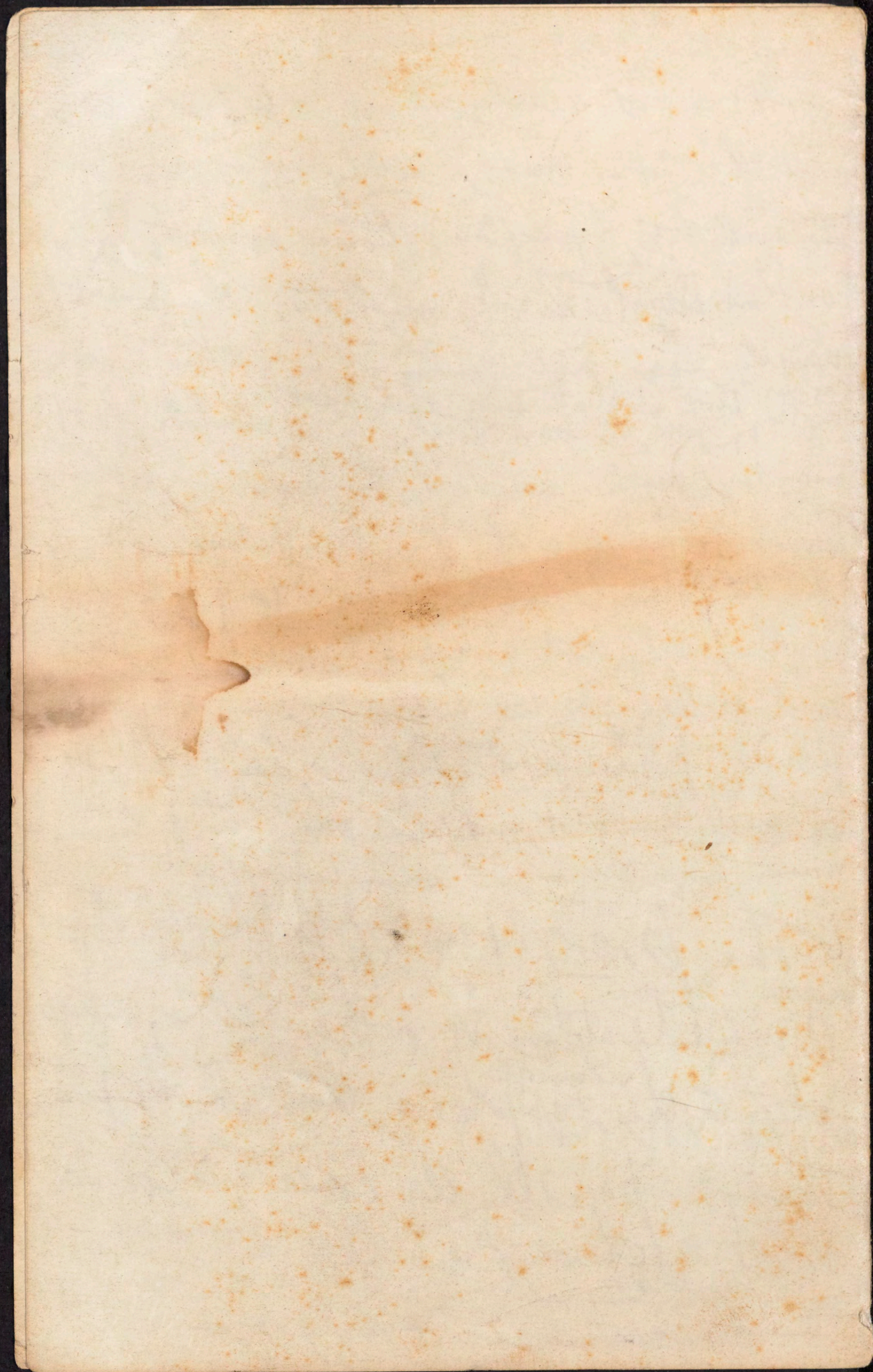
W. M. College

1868



It is not nearly always, — perhaps it is true that it is never, solely the irritation of the mouth that, by reflex action or sympathy, brings on these ~~remote~~ local affections. There must be usually some predisposition in, or other cause ^{at the time} which is the seat of disorder. ^{acting upon} the part itself. So, unsuitable food may, during dentition, more readily than before or after, provoke vomiting, or other abdominal disturbance; close air, alternated, it may be, with exposure to damp or cold, may ~~the~~ easily start a bronchial cough; or, too much clothing, or too hot a room, may at this period produce a ~~dermatitis~~ ^{eruption} or the skin, or a ~~measles~~ ^{measles} or some other ^{troublesome} ~~eruption~~ ^{symptom}. ~~movements — cry — sleep — food~~

The prognosis of local affections ^{during} ~~during~~ dentition is rather better, in proportion to the ^{violence of the} symptoms, than at other periods. This is especially the case with Convulsions & with Diarrhoea. 2 or 3 passages daily, well, during teething time. Treatment accordingly. —



5th Lecture
on
Hygiene & Medical
Management of
Children.

Wm. C.

1865.

* In New York, 1868, according to Report
 of the Metrop. Board of Health, from 1/4 to 1/2
 of the total mortality occurred in children under 1 yr
 of age; & in some districts 80 per cent of the
 whole mortality occurred in childhood.

F. S. E. Hays's proposition the Summer to be the
Mentator infantum in N. Y. In Summer
 Quarter in N. Y., 1868, of whole no. of deaths
 8658, 5598 were under 5 yrs; in Brooklyn
 13402, 2408 were ditto: mostly of diarrhoeal
 malades, - especially cholera infantum.
 of diarrhoeal diseases in that yr, 2755 children
 under 5 yrs in N. Y. & 1406 in Brooklyn.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \overline{) 8658} \\
 \underline{1886} \\
 2772
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 4 \overline{) 8658} \\
 \underline{2164} \\
 3 \\
 \underline{6493\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{array}$$

On Pub Ledger of 7/11/76, 156 obituaries
appeared; 55 of which were of infants.

This was near the end of the longest continued
spell of intensely hot weather recorded
in Philadelphia for 84 years. Such mortality
continued for a week would amount to about

150
7
1050

three times the usual
weekly mortality of Philada.

Heart Mostathly

Chilren, 1876.

Richard & Lydia C. Cadbury
request the pleasure of your company
at the Marriage Reception of their daughter
Fourth day Fourth month Twelfth 1876
from half past Twelve until Three P.M.

1727 Filbert St.

clots being frequently passed. A hot bath of twenty minutes' duration was then prescribed, the patient very reluctantly consenting to this treatment. After the first bath the hemorrhage entirely stopped. It was renewed the following day, and continued in slight degree for twenty-four hours, but was finally arrested by a second bath.

The author attributes the good effect to the relief of uterine congestion consequent upon the dilatation of cutaneous capillaries produced by the hot baths, the resulting determination of blood to the surface, and diminished vascularity of deep-seated organs. The plan of treatment was first taught by M. Salgues, formerly Professor of Clinical Medicine at Dijon, under whom M. Tarnier had studied. The author has found it more efficacious in the second phase of the hemorrhage than at its outset, and he considers it unsafe to resort to it earlier than ten days after delivery. The baths are given at the temperature of about 34° C., and the duration of immersion varies from twenty minutes to half an hour.—*Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain*, March, 1878.

Influence of Pregnancy on Suckling.

In reference to a case recently at the Hôpital des Cliniques, Prof. DEPAUL took the opportunity (*Rev. Méd.*, February 18) of strongly impressing upon his class that the continuance of suckling after pregnancy had manifested itself, whatever its effects might be on the mother, acted most injuriously upon her infant. First, the quantity of milk diminishes, and the child, though suckling for a long time, no longer obtains the quantity of nutriment which it requires. Its stomach not feeling satisfied with what it has received, in place of going to sleep after a copious repast, as usual, the child cries and becomes restless. If, in spite of these signs, the mother continues to suckle, more alarming symptoms are produced. Digestion is disturbed, and, after each suckling, in place of some pure milk flowing out of the mouth after the breast is taken away, as may be observed in infants who are quite well, actual vomiting takes place, and a large mass of not yet coagulated milk which the stomach cannot tolerate is rejected. The stools, too, exhibit characteristic modifications, and in place of passing two or three of these in the twenty-four hours, the child now passes several, so as to amount to diarrhœa. In some cases there may be, however, constipation. The discharges are themselves abnormal in their appearance. In place of appearing somewhat thickened, and resembling in colour and consistency a boiled egg, they may be quite fluid, of an appearance just like spinach-water; at other times they are less fluid and brownish; and in other instances, again, both in colour and consistence they exactly resemble glaziers' putty. They are accompanied by a more or less considerable quantity of mucus, according to the amount of intestinal irritation, and there may be present streaks or even true drops of blood. Sometimes the amount of milk does not seem to have materially diminished, for it is not uncommon to find it issuing abundantly on pressure being made. This may give rise to error, as it only proves that the gland performs its function actively; but weighing the infant will show that it derives from this milk an utterly insufficient amount of nutrition. Chemical analysis fails to show us what is the modification which the milk undergoes through pregnancy, rendering it unfit, even when in sufficient quantity, for the nutrition of the child; but that such a modification does take place is beyond all doubt, and is indeed sufficiently shown to exist by the marked repugnance which the infant may exhibit to the breast. Prof. Depaul has met with three or four remarkable examples of this. In one of these he was sent for by a young woman, whose infant, which was quite well, and had up to then been well nourished, had for some time past absolutely

Hygiene

difficulty. The commencement of energetic uterine contraction was now waited for; an endeavour to promote it had been made by injecting ergotine previously to the operation. As, however, the contractions gradually diminished, and the hemorrhage from the uterus increased, and could not be arrested by the application of sponges dipped in iced water, the removal of the uterus was judged necessary. The chain of the *écraseur* having been fastened round the uterus near the neck, the organ was lifted out of the wound, and Dr. Späth divided, by free cuts with a scalpel, the body from the cervix. The abdominal cavity was carefully cleansed, the wound was united, and the pedicle of the uterus was fastened to the lower angle of the wound. The whole operation occupied scarcely an hour. The patient soon came to herself, and complained little of pain. The subsequent progress of the case was unexpectedly favourable; the highest temperature which was observed was 38.6 cent. (101.48° Fahr.). The wound in the abdominal wall healed rapidly, leaving only a fistulous opening leading to the neck of the uterus. The albuminuria and œdema of the limbs disappeared, the patient's condition was improved by the use of champagne, and she complained less of the bronchial catarrh. The uterine pedicle was detached on the tenth day. On the thirty-eighth day she sat up for the first time, and, eleven days later, was moved to another room, and walked without help into the garden. On September 18 she was discharged cured, with instruction to report herself every week. In October the fistulous opening completely closed. Dr. Späth showed the woman, who appeared to be in perfect health and good condition. She had had no further indication of the osteomalacia. Dr. Späth referred also to a second case in which he had operated in a similar way last September. The patient, however, had symptoms of septicæmia when she was admitted to the lying-in hospital, and died after the operation.—*London Med. Record*, Feb. 15, 1878.

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Use of Hot Baths in Secondary Puerperal Hemorrhage.

Dr. BAILLY relates (*Archives de Tocologie*, Nov. 1877) two cases in which a striking and rapid success followed the use of hot baths in secondary puerperal hemorrhage according to the plan recommended by Dr. Tarnier. The first was that of a patient in whom hemorrhage commenced eighteen days after delivery, no abnormal loss having previously occurred. The uterus was enlarged, and could be felt two finger-breadths above the pubes. Although not in amount sufficient to cause serious alarm, the loss, consisting of liquid blood and clots, persisted most obstinately for ten days. Injections of dilute perchloride of iron, and the administration of ergot and hæmostatic mineral waters, proved of little avail. The introduction into the vagina of tampons of charpie soaked in perchloride of iron suspended the loss for twenty-four hours, but it then recurred as persistently as ever. Dr. Tarnier, being called in consultation, recommended the use of hot baths. After the first bath the loss was much diminished; after the second, it was completely suspended. It recurred at the end of thirty-six hours, but was finally arrested by a third bath. The process of involution was rapidly completed, and, at the end of a week, the patient was able to get about.

In the second case the hemorrhage set in twenty-seven days after delivery, when the patient had already been able to walk about her room for twelve days. It was at first slight and intermittent, but afterwards became continuous and profuse. The cervix was soft, and readily admitted the finger; the uterus was as large as at the third month of pregnancy, and was felt considerably above the pubes. She was treated by complete rest in bed, with ergot, cold vaginal injections, and cold enemata, but without result. This continued for six days, large

As was foreshadowed in this correspondence, the mortality in this city during the past week was greater than for any week for a long while past, the result, doubtless, of the extreme heat at its commencement. The total interments were 833, an increase of 123 on those of the week preceding. 489 were children under five years. In this connection the following table, prepared by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, is worth studying as showing the mortality of the third week in July for the past ten years:

Diarrhoeal Diseases.

N.Y. 1879

	Total	Under	Total	Under
	Mortality. five years.		Deaths. five years.	
1870.....	757	493	327	307
1871.....	640	403	253	235
1872.....	894	618	423	403
1873.....	917	658	433	418
1874.....	824	582	367	358
1875.....	934	648	395	379
1876.....	929	607	424	399
1877.....	756	501	308	285
1878.....	805	522	332	314
1879.....	833	489	295	268

(London, with nearly four times the population of New York, had but 1208 deaths during the week ending July 9th.)

pieces. The character sketches, depending for their effect on the truth of the drawing. "Random Shots" is a book well suited for summer reading. It is admirably illustrated by Arthur B. Frost, a young artist, who joins with a keen appreciation of fun great skill as a draughtsman.

The Post-office Department.

TALK WITH THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Postmaster General Key has been spending a few days in New York, the guest of Postmaster James. In an "interview" about the affairs of the Post-office Department he said:

"The general public has very little idea of the vast improvements and the wonderful strides made in the service within recent years. No one outside the Post-office can appreciate them. There are now 40,000 offices in the Union and the number is increasing so rapidly that I do not know where it will lead us. The Department should be entirely free from political influence, and I believe it will be before very long. The work it does is especially for all classes of people. The English service is ahead of ours, although it is not long since Sir Rowland

Cholera Infantum

N. York

3d week in July

1879.

Philada.

1879 - 700 deaths from
Chol. Infantum -

269 less than 1878 - less

actually than in 1872 - ascribable
partly no doubt to improved sanitary
aid & instruction to the poor.

Diagnosis of
Children

Diagnosis of Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality

Cholera Infantum
N.Y.

N. York

3d week in July

1879.

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Chol. Infantum -

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week
ending
7.15.76

faction, for it was a fearful thing to see in the chronicle of one week's mortality the deaths of no less than 434 infants under two years of age, and 80 deaths from sunstroke out of a total of 854 interments. Heavily, however, as Philadelphia suffered in that respect, our sister city, New York, was still worse afflicted, for the aggregate there for the same torrid week was 1298, which is out of proportion to the relative populations of the two cities.

R. Urdunart, Alumni Committee.

. T. A further hearing in the Drew bank-
ent, ruptey case was had to-day. Mr. Eugene
nap N. Robinson, one of Drew's former part-
Re- ners, was further examined, but nothing
ast, very important was elicited. He corrected
post his former testimony with regard to his
the statement that to his knowledge no one but
the himself had a joint account with Drew. He
P. now remembered that Mr. Russell Sage had
arsh one during 1874 and 1875. Mr. Robinson
ade promised to have a full transcript of his ac-
ns. counts with Mr. Drew on the 21st of Au-

Deaths During the Past Week.

The number of interments in this city for the week ending at noon on Saturday was 854, an increase of 236 over the previous week, and an increase of 395 over the same period last year. Of the whole number, 342 were adults, and 512 children, 337 being under one year of age; 488 were males; 366 females; 301 boys; 211 girls; 631 were natives of the United States and 199 were of foreign birth.

Philada

Chas. J. 213

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

A N ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE THE PAVING OF NINETEENTH
AND CHURCH STREETS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of
the city of Philadelphia do ordain:

That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and
it hereby authorized and directed to enter into a
contract with a competent paver or pavers for the

For week ending 7.13.72

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.

Another heavy death list is reported by the Board of Health for the week ending on Saturday, at noon. The total, deducting the interments in this city of persons who died in the country, is 852. A part of this heavy mortality is undoubtedly due to the severe heat of the week ending Saturday, July 6th, as the list is made up from the report of *interments*, and not from the actual deaths. And, besides, the injurious influence of the torrid heat of that week must have continued to do its fatal work for several days after the temperature fell to a lower mark. In this list, as in the mortality report of the preceding week, we find the fearful increase of deaths to exist mainly among infant children. Of the whole number above stated no less than 497 are infants under two years. This is more than fifty-eight per cent. of the aggregate deaths of all ages. Of these also 383 were under one year. Of the maladies which were most fatal among adults "sunstroke" is charged with the great number of 68 deaths; "consumption," 36; "old age," 29; "cholera morbus," 19; "debility," 14; "congestion of the brain," 13; "disease of the heart," 10; "inflammation of bowels," 8; "intemperance," 6; "dropsy," 6; "sporadic cholera," 6; "inanition," 6; "diarrhoea," 5. Except "consumption" these maladies are all peculiarly liable to aggravation by the excessive heat of the weather, and they account for 193 out of the 296 deaths of adults.

Referring again to the causes of the heavy mortality among infants, the list gives the following sad information: Deaths from "cholera infantum," 310; "congestion," "inflammation," "effusion" and "dropsy" of the "brain," 60; "marasmus," 34; "convulsions," 27; "stillborn," 17; "diarrhoea" and "inflammation" of the "bowels," 15; "debility," 10; "inanition," 9; "inflammation of the lungs," 6—a total of 488 out of the aggregate mortality of 525 children under five years of age.

R.

CENTS PER WEEK.

et. It is alleged that he flourished a pistol made use of words calculated to lead to each of the peace.

James Dunlap has been bound over by Alnan Bonsall to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Baker street, below tenth. The accused, who is of advanced age, is represented to keep a house which is a resort of very disreputable characters. An excitement was created on Saturday afternoon, in West Arch street, by the cry of a thief, and of chase being given to a girl 17 years old. She was overtaken by a woman, who proved to be her mother, and was forced to take off a dress, which it was alleged she had stolen. After that she was allowed to de-

her young wife charged her husband, on Saturday, before Ald. Beitler, with assaulting her and with general ill treatment. It was stated that the free use of ardent spirits was the cause of the trouble, and upon the husband taking the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, the charge was withdrawn.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.—Committed.—On Saturday Joseph Powell was committed by Mayor Gaul, for a gross assault and battery on his wife. Martha Stow was also committed by the same magistrate, for a misdemeanor.

Narrow Escape.—In attempting to put a box on the cars at the Federal street depot, in Camden, on Saturday, while the train was in motion, Hiram Dilks was precipitated between the platform and the cars, and received a severe laceration of the face. One of his feet was also severely injured by the wheels.

Colored Camp Meeting.—A colored camp meeting is in progress about three

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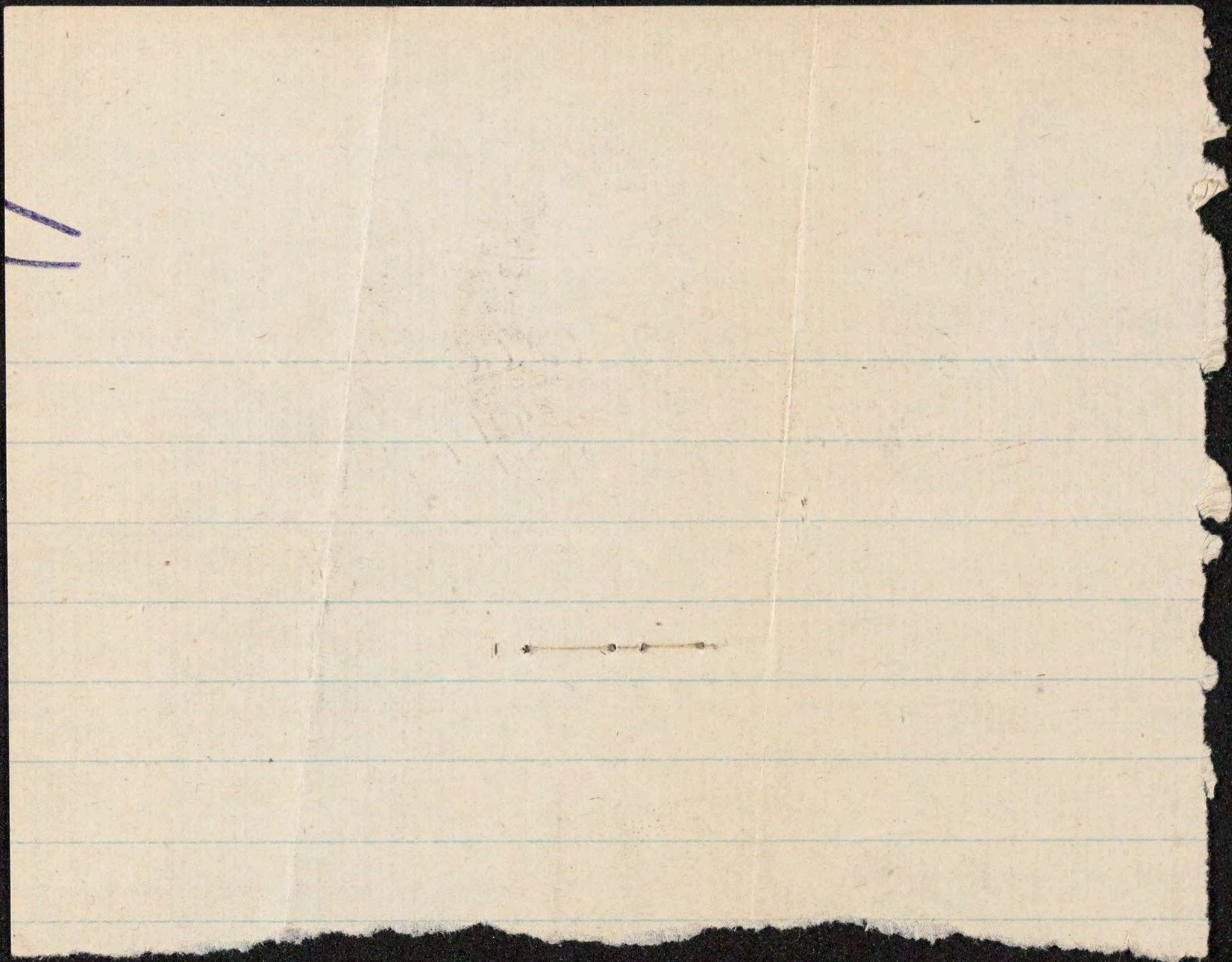
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In the week ending July 6. 1872,
extremely hot, 1569 deaths in New York city,
& 746 deaths in Philada. Largest mort. ever known.

In Phila., of these, 274 from Chol. Infant.
572 under 5 yrs of age, & 388 under 1 yr.



In N. Y. 1810,

$\frac{1}{2}$ the deaths annually, were
of persons 24 yrs old & upwards.

1857, $\frac{1}{2}$ were 2 yrs old.

In Philada., 1807, $\frac{1}{2}$ deaths
after 24 years. 1856, $\frac{1}{2}$ were
under 4 years.

Cincinnati, 1869-70,
nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ under 5 years.

In London Dr. Combe
brings statistics to prove that
infant mortality has
declined a low rate.

Dr. Farr shows, - in middle of 18th c'y,
about 75 per cent. deaths under 5 years.
At end 18th c'y, - about 50 p. ct.; now, 29

$$7151 \overline{) 16736} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 14302 \\ 2434 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1217 \\ 3575 \end{array}$$

$$5121 \overline{) 16736} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15363 \\ 1373 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{r} 609 \\ 1788 \\ 305 \\ 895 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad 5121 \quad \begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 179 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 457 \\ 1707 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ 190 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 895 \\ 25 \\ 95 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{8}{12}$$

$$6427$$

$$12$$

$$3354$$

$$32547$$

$$8368$$

$$7151$$

$$1217$$

$$9791$$

$$9791 \overline{) 32547} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 29373 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$29373$$

$$3274$$

$$9791$$

$$1637$$

$$4895$$

$$205$$

$$612$$

$$819$$

$$2448$$

$$410$$

$$1224$$

The mortality among the little ones continues at an alarmingly high figure. The official statement from the Health Board, submitted this afternoon, shows six hundred and forty-five deaths last week were children under five years of age, or more than three-fifths of the aggregate mortality. From cholera infantum and diarrhoea alone there were nearly four hundred deaths.

Nov. 21.

as well as to the westward of the Dauntless,
and still further to the southward, on the
26th, as the table shows, thus crossing the
line of her adversary. It is quite interest-
ing to trace them on the map with the help
of this table, and measure their relative
distances and positions from day to day.
By our calculation of the loss of the tr

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CITY MORTALITY.—

In the following table the causes of the large number of deaths in Philadelphia last week are compared with the deaths from the same causes in the week ending May 21:

1870; very hot.
N.Y. DISEASES. Same
week 1048

	Week Ending May 21.		Week Ending July 23.	
	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.
Apoplexy,.....	6		9	
Brain, Congestion of.....	1	2	11	13
Brain, Disease of.....	1		4	5
Brain, Effusion on.....		1		4
Brain, Inflammation of..	2	5	4	16
Cholera Infantum.....		2		155
Cholera Morbus,.....				3
Consumption of Lungs,..	48	9	48	7
Convulsions,.....				33
Diarrhoea,.....	1		4	7
Drowned,.....	4	1	7	7
Dysentery.....			1	6
Fevers (all kinds).....	18	53	10	28
Marasmus(wasting away)	2	11		24
Old Age,.....	14		12	
Sunstroke.....			23	
All other diseases,.....	89	103	77	83
Total,.....	186	187	210	391

Aggregate for the week ending July 23d,.....601

Aggregate for the week ending May 21st,.....373

Increase for the week ending July 23,.....228

Increased deaths of minors for week ending July 23,.....204

Increased deaths of adults for week ending May 21,.....24

Table showing the ages of those who died in the two weeks above compared.

May week.

July week.

Under 1 year.....	70	Under 1 year.....	250
From 1 to 2.....	22	From 1 to 2.....	72
“ 2 to 5.....	54	“ 2 to 5.....	30
“ 5 to 10.....	14	“ 5 to 10.....	13
“ 10 to 15.....	10	“ 10 to 15.....	10
“ 15 to 20.....	8	“ 15 to 20.....	16
“ 20 to 30.....	37	“ 20 to 30.....	43
“ 30 to 40.....	39	“ 30 to 40.....	56
“ 40 to 50.....	28	“ 40 to 50.....	31
“ 50 to 60.....	20	“ 50 to 60.....	24
“ 60 to 70.....	23	“ 60 to 70.....	29
“ 70 to 80.....	28	“ 70 to 80.....	16
“ 80 to 90.....	9	“ 80 to 90.....	7
“ 90 to 100.....	2	“ 90 to 100.....	3
“ 100 to 110.....		“ 100 to 110.....	1

Total..... 373

Total..... 601

Under 2, July..... 322

30 to 50, July..... 87

“ 2, May..... 92

30 to 50, May..... 67

Inc. 230

Inc. 20

2 to 10, May..... 68

50 to 70, July..... 53

2 to 10, July..... 43

50 to 70, May..... 43

Dec. 15

Inc. 10

10 to 15, equal

Over 70, July..... 27

15 to 30, July..... 59

“ 70, May..... 39

15 to 30, May..... 45

Dec. 12

Inc. 14

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *429

JONES.—On the 25th inst., SALLIE D. JONES.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday the 27th inst., from the residence of her mother, near Delanco. Meet at the house at 1 o'clock, and the M. E. Church at Delanco at 2½ o'clock. **312

KELLY.—On the 25th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELLEN KELLY.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1311 Adrian street, east of Front street, above Thompson street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 26th, at 3 o'clock. Interment at St. Michael's. *236

KENNEDY.—On Monday, 25th inst., at Beverly N. J., HARRIET, infant daughter of Frank G. and Maggie L. Kennedy.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 29th inst., at A. M., from 1002 Mount Vernon street. 0**523

KROUSE.—On the 23d inst., JANE KROUSE, daughter of John and Amelia Krouse, aged 20 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1340 Perth street, between Eighth and Franklin, on this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery. *

LANE.—On the 24th inst., MARY LANE, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Henry Rigby, No. 170 Bodine street, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. Michael's. *84

LAUER.—On the 25th instant, IDA LAUER, daughter of John and Sarah Lauer, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 333 Marriott street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Cemetery. *393

LIGHTBODY.—On the 24th inst., GRACE LIGHTBODY, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the office of the Undertaker, 1319 Lombard street, on this day, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah. *

LOUGHLIN.—On the 24th inst., ISAAC WASHINGTON, son of Capt. Isaac and Ellenor Loughlin, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 124 Almond street, on this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery. *376

MCCARTNEY.—24th inst., BRIDGET MCCARTNEY, wife of Daniel McCartney, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1312 Silbert street, on Wednesday, at 7½ o'clock. High Mass at the Church of the Annunciation. Interment at the Cathedral Cemetery. *

MCGRATH.—On the 24th instant, MICHAEL MCGRATH, in his 33d year.

The relatives and friends, Hibernia Beneficial Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Philip's, and Co. C, Veteran 69th P. V., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 530 South Fifth street, on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock. To proceed to St. Mary's for High Mass. Interment at St. Joseph's. *

MCNEAL.—On Sunday, July 24th, 1870. ELMER ELLSWORTH, son of Edwin W. and Tillie B. McNeal, aged 4 months.

This little one we loved so well,
Has gone with angels now to dwell.
Short was his stay, now free from pain,
He shall with Christ forever reign.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 4440 Elizabeth street, Frankford, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. *41

MEEHAN.—On the 24th instant, MAGGIE, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Meehan, aged 1 year.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Except among very young children the health of the city is remarkably good for midsummer. Of the 498 interments reported for the week ended on Saturday, only 151 were of persons above the age of twenty years—the other 347 being under that age. When we come to analyze this number of minors, however, the fearful disproportion of infants and very young children is something startling. Of the whole number of deaths among minors, only 11 were between fifteen and twenty years; only 3 between ten and fifteen years; only 9 between five and ten years; but no less than THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR of them were under five years of age! When these figures are analyzed still further, we find that of the 324 deaths among children under five years, only 25 were over two years old, the other 299 being under two years of age. This terrible mortality among *infant* children was during last week sixty per cent. of the whole mortality of the city. *Week ending 7.12.73.*

Those who scan these figures thoughtfully, and study them as seriously as they should be studied, will be the better able to understand why the Executive Committee of the Children's Free Excursion Fund are so persistent in their efforts to get a larger proportion of infants and very young children and their mothers away from the furnace-like back streets, blind alleys and courts, and out into the country at least twice a week during the hot months. If the money so liberally and so spontaneously contributed by the benevolent donors to the fund is to be expended to good purpose, these very young possible victims of the "deadly hot months" and their mothers are the subjects to be sought for, and who should be the principal beneficiaries of the fund. The mothers require the pure fresh air of the country as well as their infants, as all medical experience goes to show that the health of the nursing infant is improved by the improved condition of its mother. There need be no fear that large numbers of older children will not enjoy their summer holiday. The plan of action laid down by the Executive Committee for the guidance of the ticket committees, enables the mother with an infant to take *all* of her young family, so that they may be all together for the day, and that she may be free from anxiety on account of neglected children at home.

her office she cast a hurried glance at the occupants of the room, and seemed terrified at the appearance of the inquisitive crowd struggling to obtain a view of her features. She was dressed in a white muslin Garibaldi waist and an overskirt of gray poplin and wore a fancy straw sun-bonnet. At first glance she might have easily passed for an average school girl, on account of her attenuated form and small stature. Her face, however, is furrowed with slight wrinkles, and a close observer would say her age was from twenty-eight to thirty years. Her hair, which is of a blonde shade, hung loosely down her back.

Captain McConnell, in order to shield her from observation as much as possible, conveyed the prisoner into a room adjoining the Coroner's office, where she conversed with Coroner Whitehill and District Attorney Britton. Many people besieged the door for over an hour, trying by various pretexts to effect an entrance, but generally without success.

Lucette Meyers, the woman who figured so prominently at the first inquest, remained in the Coroner's office. She was dressed in a drab linen suit, was closely veiled, and shrunk timidly from observation.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock the jury filed into the court room. The prisoner soon appeared, accompanied by her counsel, Wm. C. De Witt. She took a seat facing the jury, and engaged in conversation with her counsel, betraying no emotion whatever. She occasionally glanced around the crowded court room, and her eyes rested at times upon a large gold locket, which hung from a red coral necklace around her throat.

TESTIMONY OF LUCETTE MYERS.

Lucette Myers was the first witness called. The Coroner said there was no necessity for repeating her previous testimony. A gold watch, charm, seal, ring, pistol and other articles which had been found in Kate Stoddard's trunk were then shown to her, and she was asked whether she could identify any of them as belonging to Charles Goodrich, the murdered man. The gold watch she fully identified as having been the property of Mr. Goodrich, also the seal and charm. The witness, upon looking at the pistol, said that it did not belong to the murdered man, but she had seen it before in the hands of a man named Roscoe, in Rivington street, about a week before the murder of Mr. Goodrich.

The witness declined to give the purport of the conversation between herself and Roscoe at the time, for the reason that it might defeat the ends of justice.

KATE STODDARD'S ALIASES.

The witness was then asked if she recognized any woman in the court-room, and pointed out the prisoner, whom she said she had known as Kate Stoddard, Amy Stone and Amy Gilmore. Miss Myers first saw the prisoner at No. 13 Stanton st., New York, and applied for board. Roscoe

FOOD AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

The statistics relative to the death of children in Scotland and England in the year 1868, show that in England one child in thirty-four, or about three in a hundred, died of convulsions before reaching the age of one year. In Scotland, during the same period, the death rate of children of the same age, from the same cause, was only one in 370. The deaths from diarrhoea in Scotland are as one to two in England. The Scottish Registrar-General accounts for this remarkable difference in mortality by the difference between the Scottish and English modes of rearing children. "The English," he writes, "are in the habit of stuffing their babies with spoon-meat almost from birth, while the Scotch (excepting where medical necessity requires it) wisely give nothing but the mother's milk till the child begins to cut its teeth."

The Popular Science Monthly compares these figures with the death rate of children under one year in the United States. Taking the year ending in May, 1870, it appears by the returns in the last census that the rate of such deaths in the United States was—one in 236 from convulsions, and one in 724 from diarrhoea. The chances for life in infants under one year are better in the United States than in England, though not so favorable as in Scotland. It should be remembered, however, that the territory of the United States includes every possible variety of condition and circumstances, favorable and unfavorable. The death rate among children in cities is very much larger than the average for the whole country. O

ER.

EN CENTS PER WEEK.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.—A meeting of the organization and Campaign Committee was held last evening at their head-quarters, corner Broad and Chesnut streets, T. Morris Perot, Chairman; Warner Jackson, Secretary. Reports from most of the wards were received, giving the nominations made for ward officers. The endorsement of J. M. Vanderslice, the Independent Republican candidate for the Eleventh Representative District, consisting of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Wards, was approved.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A night or two ago, Mr. Thomas Wilby, who resides in Germantown, while on his way home from the city, was met on Haines street, near Morton, by two young men, who asked him for a light, he being then smoking a cigar. He handed the cigar to one of them, and, in doing so, was knocked down by a blow on the head with a black-jack, and while he was on the ground his pockets were rifled. A small amount of cash and a few railroad tickets were all the rouges obtained.

DIED.—Samuel McDonald, of Pottsville, a member of De Molay Commandery, of Reading, and who fell down the trap of the dumb waiter, at the new Masonic Temple, Wednesday morning, died early yesterday morning, from the injuries received.

A BILL on baby farming is under the consideration of the French Assembly, and is meeting with approval, on the ground that it promises to check the fearful infant mortality which at present prevails. Every infant under two years of age put out to nurse is to be subject to the supervision of the Prefect, aided by a commission consisting of two members of the Council General and six persons nominated by him, one of them selected from the medical officers of the department and the others from managers of charitable institutions for children or adults. The Prefect will anpoint medical inspectors, who will have jurisdiction over all out-door nurses and register offices for nurses. Every person placing a child out to nurse will be required to give notice at the Mairie, and every nurse will have to prove that she has no infant of her own under seven months old, or that such infant is suckled by a nurse who has no other charge. Both nurses and register offices are to be licensed.

1874-5

ant, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 304 Wall
street. *109 B. PERKINS, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

PINCOTT, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
240 MARKET St. o

SHOE SALES DURING JANUARY.

Every Monday throughout January, will hold
sales of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Brogans, Slippers,

Buyers will find a good assortment of seasona-
goods, at low prices, as every sample lot is per-
emptorily sold, as well as many duplicates which
are advanced on. o

**LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
ON MONDAY.**

January 11th, by catalogue, commencing at ten
o'clock. 7-4t\$

HENRY P. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

202 MARKET Street. nov2-52t*463

**SALE OF STOCK OF RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, TRIM-
mings, Dry Goods, Shawls, Jackets, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Soaps, Combs, &c.**

ON FRIDAY MORNING,

at 10 o'clock will be sold, Ribbons,

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Silver

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older than this, it can have a little meat finely minced; but even then milk should be its principal food, and not such food as grown-up people eat.

For the convenience of mothers, the following receipts for special forms of diet are given:

Boiled Flour, or Flour Ball.—Take one quart of good flour, tie it up in a pudding-bag so tightly as to get a firm, solid mass, put it into a pot of boiling water early in the morning, and let it boil until bedtime. Then take it out and let it dry. In the morning, peel off from the surface and throw away the thin rind of dough, and, with a nutmeg-grater, grate down the hard dry mass into a powder. Of this from one to three teaspoonfuls may be used, by first rubbing it into a paste with a little milk, then adding it to about a pint of milk, and, finally, by bringing the whole to just the boiling point. It must be given through a nursing-bottle.

An excellent food for children who are costive in their bowels may be made by using bran-meal or unbolted flour instead of the white flour, preparing it as above directed.

Rice-Water.—Wash four tablespoonfuls of rice, put it into two quarts of water, which boil down to one quart, and then add sugar and a little nutmeg. This makes a pleasant drink.

A half-pint or a pint of milk added to this, just before taking it from the fire, and allowed to come to a boil, gives a nourishing food suitable for cases of diarrhoea.

Sago, tapioca, barley, or cracked corn can be prepared in the same manner.

Beef-Tea.—Take one pound of juicy, lean beef,—say a piece off of the shoulder or the round,—and mince it up with a sharp knife on a board or a mincing-block. Then put it with its juice into an earthen vessel containing a pint of tepid water, and let it stand for two hours. Strain off the liquid through a clean cloth, squeezing well the meat, and add a little salt. Place the whole of the juice thus obtained over the fire, but remove it as soon as it has become browned. Never let it boil; otherwise most of the nutritious matter of the beef will be thrown down as a sediment. Prepared in this way, the whole nourishment of the beef is retained in the tea, making a pleasant and palatable food. A little pepper or allspice may be added if preferred.

Mutton-tea may be prepared in the same way. It makes an agreeable change when the patient has become tired of beef-tea.

Raw Beef for Children.—Take half a pound of juicy beef, free from any fat; mince it up very finely; then rub it up into a smooth pulp either in a mortar or with an ordinary potato-masher. Spread a little out upon a plate and sprinkle over it some salt, or some sugar, if the child prefers it. Give it with a teaspoon or upon a buttered slice of stale bread. It makes an excellent food for children with dysentery.

At a meeting of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, held April 3, 1873, the undersigned committee was appointed "to consider the Causes and the Prevention of Infant Mortality during the Summer Months."

The foregoing rules, drawn up by this Committee, were revised and adopted by the Society at a meeting held May 1, 1873, and ordered to be published.

DR. WILLIAM GOODELL, *Chairman*,
DR. J. FORSYTH MEIGS,
DR. JOHN L. LUDLOW,
DR. ALBERT H. SMITH,
DR. JOHN S. PARRY,
DR. WILLIAM F. JENKS.

THE London *Lancet* says, editorially, "We have received a most touching proof of the great progress and the wide diffusion of sanitary science. It is in the shape of the circular of a candidate for the office of inspector of nuisances; and we cannot find in our hearts to withhold any portion of it from our readers. It runs thus:—

"SIR,—Being a candidate for the office of inspector of nuisances, I beg to make a few remarks. Having for many years made the science of hygiene, or the guide to health, my especial study for the human family, I have been trying to carry it out; for in my rounds, which comprise a district of about twenty miles in * * * * * as a hair-cutter, etc., among gentlemen's and farmers' families, I make it my duty to explain, whenever I have an opportunity, the importance of sanitary improvements, especially among the dwellings of poor people in crowded and ill-ventilated houses—almost forming districts of pollution—from which places mostly emanate miasma and effluvia producing blood-poison, which flies like fire, and ends in fever, smallpox, and other diseases, which is taken up and dropped by dews in healthy places, thereby producing endemic which sometimes ends in epidemic, almost as a plague, which was the case last year, puzzling even the faculty itself to know how it originated. I think those beautiful subjects ought to be the main lever or work of a sanitary officer's duty; and, if elected, I should do my utmost to rid places of the filth, and try more particularly to prevent surface-drainage (and this is most important) in places where many poor people have to get their drinking-water; I believe from this source emanate most of our fever cases.

"At the election I should be most happy to be severely catechised as to my proficiency as a candidate.

"Trusting to your vote, I beg to remain, sir, yours obediently, — — —, Hair-dresser."

"We need hardly say that we wish the gentleman every possible success in his candidature, and hope that his meritorious efforts for the good of his neighbors may for the future be continued with the advantages of official position and authority. Our only fear for him is that the officials at Gwydyr House may dread lest he should know too much, and may refuse to sanction his appointment out of consideration for the feelings of the gentlemen who might be called upon to 'inspect' his work. It is bad enough to have to deal with doctors who understand what they are about; but to have inspectors of nuisances of the same character would surely be more than Poor-law flesh and blood could bear."

Don't

Let it boil

then

don't

strain

it.

H.H.

CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA IN INDIA.—From the annual report made by Mr. George King, M.B., Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, and in charge of cinchona cultivation in Bengal, we glean the following particulars regarding the year's operations. During that period 166,285 plants of *cinchona succirubra*, and 44,500 of *cinchona calisaya*, have been added to the permanent plantation. Propagation has been carried on vigorously, the seed and nursery beds containing at least 600,000 young plants of the former and 147,500 of the latter species. The plantations of young trees have been thoroughly inspected, and weakly trees cut out. The bark from these, together with that obtained from the prunings of other trees, amounted to 116,000 pounds (equal to about 39,000 pounds of dry bark). Of this some 7000 pounds were sold at auction in London, realizing an average of one shilling and fivepence per pound. The total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings at present growing on the plantation is 2,394,799. Of these two millions belong to *C. succirubra*, and the remainder to five other species. Regarding the cultivation of cinchona in India, Dr. King thinks its production as a crop cannot fairly be considered, as yet, beyond the condition of an experiment. "It has, indeed, been demonstrated that cinchona-trees can be grown successfully up to the age of about ten years, and that their bark is quite as rich in alkaloids as that obtained from the South American forests; but whether they will reach maturity remains to be seen. It is still to be settled how the bark crop can most advantageously be taken, and the respective merits of the systems of mossing as invented and practised by Mr. McIvor, of systematic coppicing, and of working forest-fashion by selection and thinning, cannot be determined without much additional experience. Connected with the commercial aspect of the matter, there are, as unsettled problems, the probable extent to which the price of the drug will be affected by the introduction into the European market of the large quantities of bark which must soon begin to be turned out by the various Indian and colonial plantations that have been established, the amount by which the demand for preparations of cinchona will be increased by the fall in their price which is almost certain to take place, and, finally, the advantages or disadvantages of the manufacture of an amorphous preparation at the plantation as opposed to the complete separation of alkaloid in a pure form, or to the more primitive plan of exporting all the bark to England and of taking prepared alkaloids in exchange as part payment."—*Canadian Pharm. Jour.*

MONTEVIDEO is again being decimated by yellow fever. Unadmonished by bitter experience or by the recent disastrous epidemic in Buenos Ayres, the inhabitants still allow cesspools to honeycomb the sites of their houses. They have fled in great numbers.

THE Sultan of Turkey retains the exclusive services of a lady physician—a New Hampshire lady, who graduated in Philadelphia—to attend the females and children of his household.

KILLED AT HIS POST.—Mr. Lutwidge, the Commissioner in Lunacy who, while visiting an asylum near Salisbury, was stabbed in the right temple by one of the patients, died on the evening of the 28th ult., a few minutes before the arrival from London of Sir James Paget. The fatal blow was inflicted with a long nail, and was followed by a paralytic affection, from which he never rallied.

WEEKLY RETURN OF DEATHS AND INTERMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

DISEASES.	Adults.	Minors.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Minors.
Abscess.....	1	...	Fatty Degene'n of Heart	1	...
Anæmia.....	1	...	Fever, Scarlet.....	...	6
Apoplexy.....	4	...	" Typhoid.....	6	2
Asphyxia.....	1	1	Fracture of the Spine....	1	...
Burns and Scalds.....	...	2	Hooping-Cough.....	...	1
Cancer.....	1	...	Inanition.....	...	4
" of Jaw.....	...	1	Inflammation of Bladder.	1	...
" Liver.....	1	...	" Brain.....	...	5
" Stomach.....	2	...	" Bronchi.....	1	4
Casualties.....	1	2	" Lungs.....	1	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	4	" Peritone-	...	...
Cholera Infantum.....	...	7	um.....	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	2	...	" Stomach &	...	...
Congestion of Bowels.....	1	...	Bowels..	3	4
" Brain.....	1	2	Intemperance.....	1	...
Consumption of Lungs.....	31	1	Jaundice.....	...	1
Convulsions.....	1	10	Mania a potu.....	1	...
Croup.....	...	2	Malformation.....	...	1
Cyanosis.....	...	1	Marasmus.....	...	12
Debility.....	13	3	Measles.....	...	1
Diarrhoea.....	...	1	Neuralgia of the Heart..	2	...
Diphtheria.....	...	2	Old Age.....	5	...
Disease of Brain.....	2	...	Paralysis.....	5	...
" Heart.....	6	...	Poisoning.....	...	1
" Kidneys.....	2	...	Pyæmia.....	1	...
" Liver.....	1	...	Smallpox.....	1	...
Dropsy.....	3	1	Softening of Brain.....	1	...
" of Brain.....	...	2	Still-Born.....	...	21
" Chest.....	2	...	Suicide.....	2	...
" Heart.....	...	1	Syphilis.....	...	1
" Lungs.....	...	1	Teething.....	...	1
Drowned.....	1	1	Tetanus.....	1	1
Dysentery.....	1	1	Tumors.....	1	...
Effusion on Brain.....	1	1	Ulceration of Throat.....	...	1
Emphysema of Lungs.....	1	...	Unknown.....	...	1
Epilepsy.....	1	...	Wounds, Gunshot.....	1	...
Erysipelas.....	...	2			
TOTALS.....				120	122

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

Month and Day.	Barometer. Daily Mean	Thermom. Daily Mean	State of Weather.	Rain. In.
JUNE.				
Sunday .....8th	30.24	63	Clear.	.....
Monday .....9th	30.10	68	Clear.	.....
Tuesday .....10th	29.96	72	Fair, Cloudy.	.....
Wednesday .....11th	29.98	74	Cloudy.	.01
Thursday .....12th	30.12	70	Fair.	.02
Friday .....13th	30.15	64	Fair.	.....
Saturday .....14th	29.98	63	Cloudy, Fair.	.....
Means.....	30.07	68	.....	.03

The surface of the cistern of Barometer is located 71.92 feet above the mean level of the sea.

Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

OFFICIAL LIST

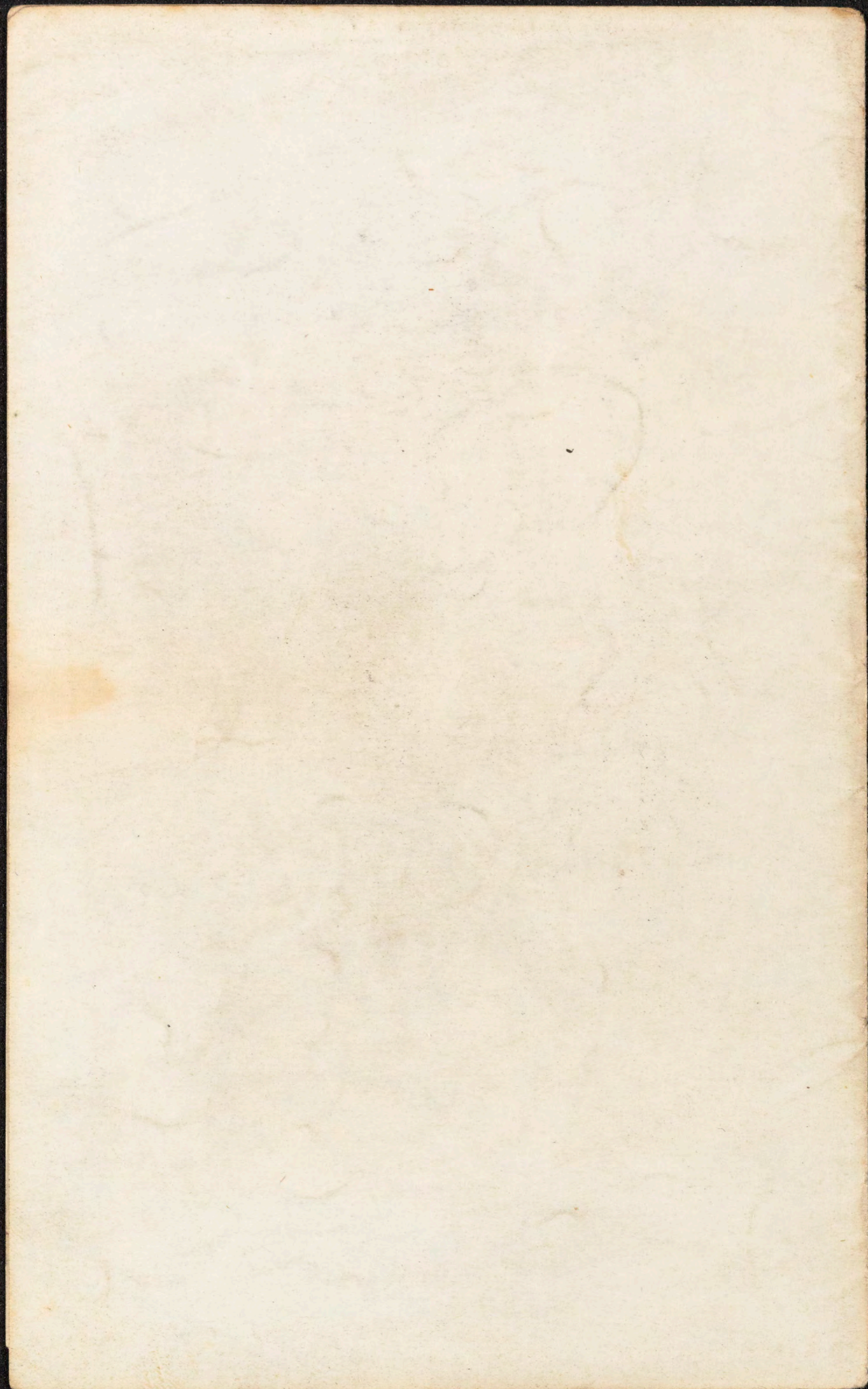
OF CHANGES OF STATIONS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT U.S. ARMY, FROM JUNE 10, 1873, TO JUNE 16, 1873, INCLUSIVE.

MEACHAM, FRANK, ASSISTANT-SURGEON.—Granted leave of absence for thirty days. S. O. 118, A. G. O., June 12, 1873.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1873. Rules

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Other modes of
 prevention of infantile
 mortality besides those
 connected with diet,
 are attainable, & if the
 must be attained, if the
 program of civilization
 continues to go on.
 (Summer Camps
 & local sanitation
 of other)



CITY INTELLIGENCE

For additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

SANITARY REFORM.

A SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL.

Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association—Address by President Smith—Valuable Papers by Professor Henry Hartshorne, M. D., of Philadelphia, J. R. Black, M. D., of Ohio, and Others.

The American Public Health Association convened to-day at 12 o'clock at the hall of the College of Physicians, corner of Locust and Thirteenth streets. The association is about two years and a half old, and commenced its public meetings at Cincinnati in June, 1872. The second meeting was held in New York in November last. The present is the third public meeting. The object of the association is the advancement of sanitary science and the promotion of organizations and measures for the practical application of public hygiene. The members number some of the most distinguished medical and other professional men in the United States who have shown interest in or devotion to sanitary studies and allied sciences and to the practical application of the same.

Prominent Members Present

Among the prominent members at the present session are Stephen Smith, M. D., Health Commissioner of New York, President; Dr. E. Hains, Registrar of Vital Statistics, Secretary; Dr. John H. Rauch, late Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago; Dr. Edwin M. Snow, Superintendent of the Board of Health, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, President of the New Jersey Sanitary Commission; Dr. J. J. Woodward, Surgeon U. S. A., Washington; Dr. J. S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. A.; Dr. B. C. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago; Dr. Desautel Guernsey, of America, New York; Dr. Mannheim, Sanitary Inspector, Chicago; Dr. J. J. Quinn, Health Officer of Cincinnati; Dr. Thomas L. Neal, Health Officer of Dayton, Ohio; Dr. S. J. Jenson, Health Officer of Pittsburg; Dr. Samuel C. Bussey, of Washington; Dr. C. F. Rodenstein, Sanitary Inspector, New York; Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital, Treasury Department, Washington; Dr. Heber Smith, Supervising Surgeon, Marine Hospital, New York; and Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, D. C.

Upon taking the chair the President, Dr. Stephen Smith, made the following

Introductory Remarks.

Gentlemen:—We enter this morning upon the second annual session of this association, and it will not be out of place, in calling it to order, to briefly note the progress of our work, and of sanitary studies, investigations, and administrations during the past year.

The Executive Committee have been occupied much of the year in perfecting arrangements for publishing the papers which had accumulated in the hands of the Secretary. The fruits of their labors are before you in a volume which, in literary and scientific merit, and in typographical execution, has no superior in sanitary literature. The last meeting was rendered painfully interesting by the detailed reports from those cities and towns of the Southwest which had just been frightfully ravaged by two of the most dreadful scourges of the human family.

These reports proved that cholera and yellow fever spread through those Southern towns, depopulating houses, districts, and even villages, without other more efficient efforts to control its progress than a stampede of all who could escape. Shreveport and Memphis especially have achieved a memorable place in the annals of American sanitary medicine. Favorably situated for defense, they succumbed to these foes without an effort at protection.

If but a tithe of the moneys expended in the care of the sick had been previously employed in defensive measures, both of these towns would doubtless have escaped. The terrible lessons which these experiences have taught it has been the aim of this association to gather and record in its annual volume. The present year has been remarkable rather for the absence of epidemics in every form, and a greatly reduced death rate from ordinary diseases.

During the year 1873 cholera spread very widely over the continent of Europe, but it was at no time nor place nearly as fatal as in our own towns, owing to the timely measures adopted for its prevention. Cholera and yellow fever, which rarely fail to depopulate some cities of the world in the course of each year, have scarcely been heard from in 1874. Small-pox has again assumed the character of a local pestilence.

A review of the public health reports of the various countries which include the civilized world shows that the present year has been exceptionally healthy. The meeting of the International Sanitary Conference at Vienna on July 1 was an important event in the history of the present year. Representatives were present from many countries. The object of the conference was to consult "on the establishment of uniform quarantine regulations, and the formation of an international commission in pestilential diseases."

The conference came to some conclusions which are of much importance to the civilized world. The United States Government was not represented in the conference.

The success of the British Social Science Association in promoting sanitary reform in Great Britain has been very great. The progress of sanitary organization in the United States has not been satisfactory, Maryland being the only State which organized a State Board of Health, making the seventh now in existence. In New Jersey a commissioner of health was appointed to report upon general sanitary questions. There are now 260 local boards of health in the United States, and in these it is evident that there has been decided improvement in membership, the medical element becoming stronger.

There was an effort made during the last session of Congress to obtain sanitary legislation, and the attention which was given to the subjects presented for consideration, and the general interest manifested, gave evidence of the feasibility of securing, at no distant day such co-operation on the part of the General Government as may be useful to perfect sanitary organizations for defense against foreign epidemics, or the control and suppression of domestic pestilences which have a national character and importance.

The President concluded with some remarks upon the importance of sanitary reform in the United States, and the necessity of supporting the Public Health Association.

An Address of Welcome

was pronounced by Professor Henry Hartshorne, of this city, as follows:—

I desire the privilege of expressing, in a very few words, the satisfaction which I know to be felt by professional men and other citizens of our city in receiving amongst us such a body of representative sanitarians as are the members of this association. We take pleasure in meeting with you also in this hall. Built as it was by the fellows of the College of Physicians and their friends to promote the advancement of medical science, the college has here appropriate resources for such a purpose—a medical library surpassed by but one other in the United States, that belonging to the Army Medical Department at Washington; and a Museum, which, with the extension provided for by the munificent bequest of the late Professor Mutter, has a value in some respects unique, and which is altogether a collection that any professional body might be glad to possess. Here meet, also, from time to time the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pathological and Obstetrical Societies, all of them organizations actively engaged in useful scientific and practical work.

While, then, we are aware that not nearly all of the members of the American Health Association are physicians, we trust that the surroundings here will be genial to you, so close are the relations between those who aim to be preservers and those whose vocation it is to be restorers of private and public health. It need scarcely be added at this time, that our city has always been one of the great centres of interest for both of these kindred pursuits. Being, partly through fortunate natural advantages, one of the most healthy cities in the world, it exemplifies, by the plan of its construction and by the number and character of its commodious homes, some of those conditions most favorable to successful sanitation. Nor has Philadelphia been, heretofore, without its share of contributions to hygienic science. Having no thought of depreciating the worth of the labors of those now living, we may yet gratefully remember at this time some of those who have done honorable service in this field, here, in the past: as Benjamin Rush, Robley Dunglison, John Bell, Rene La Roche, and Wilson Jewell. Dr. Benjamin Rush, "the father of American medicine," wrote ably upon subjects bearing on the prevention of disease. Professor Robley Dunglison was the author of the first treatise upon hygiene published in the English language, which reached a second edition before 1850. The name of Dr. John Bell is extensively known in connection with baths and mineral waters, regimen and longevity. Dr. Rene La Roche gave to the world, in his volumes on yellow fever, the most exhaustive treatise upon any one disease that has been written in the present century. To Dr. Wilson Jewell was chiefly due the origination of the organization which most nearly resembled that which assembles here to-day; that of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Annual Conventions, which were, before the war, participated in by a number of those now here met; and by whose present auspicious reunion, therefore, these recollections are most naturally and agreeably recalled. To us it belongs to be rightly emulous of these, and of the many other honored men, living and departed, whose names "the world will not willingly let die," in other

portions of our country, who have done so much to make sanitary science and practical sanitary reform what they are to-day.

Infant Mortality in Cities.

Professor Hartshorne then proceeded to read a carefully-prepared paper on the *Excessive Infant Mortality of Cities, and the Means of its Prevention*, as follows:—

time, too little borne in mind, under the almost overshadowing attention given to another factor, itself truly of great consequence—bad feeding of children.

Errors in infantile diet may be considered briefly, as they occur:—First, when the child is suckled, in part or altogether, by the mother or a substitute; and, second, when it is fed entirely by hand or with the bottle.

Feeble mothers cannot often, although they do sometimes, rear healthy children. Women obliged to work hard, and sometimes to leave their infants for many hours together, neglect them, almost or quite unavoidably, to a great disadvantage. Weaning occurs thus prematurely, and privation of natural food invites early death. At the opposite scale of society, in some countries, most of all in France, but to a small extent only in America, indolence and luxury amongst the rich induce mothers to thwart the instinct of maternity by placing their offspring under the care of hireling nurses, often far away from their homes. The large mortality of children so treated has for a number of years past attracted the serious attention of French physicians and sanitary observers. Bertillon reckons that one-half of the nurse-children of Paris perish during their first year.

The same sort of evil is intensified fearfully in foundling hospitals, whose death-rate has always been immense. During the first year of the New York City Foundling Hospital (1867-70) 65 per cent. of all admitted to it died. This was comparatively moderate. In the Dublin Foundling Hospital, during the last century, according to Sir James Simpson, of 12,000 infants received, only 135 lived. An improvement upon this was certainly witnessed when, from 1795 to 1826, of 52,000 admitted, only 41,000, about four-fifths, died.

It has been sagaciously remarked by Dr. W. T. Gairdner—[Glasgow Herald, March, 1874]—that "the rare and wholesome feeding of the infants of a large community depends absolutely upon preserving for its proper use the whole stock of available sustenance provided by Nature in connection with the whole number of births in that population." Whenever, therefore, either rich votaries of fashion, or poor victims of necessity, abstract from the supply of natural infantile food in a community a considerable amount, deterioration of health and abridgment of life in children must follow.

On the various modes in which vast harm is done, chiefly through ignorance, in the feeding of infants brought up by hand, it would be out of place for me here to enlarge. Much has been written thereupon by a number of medical men, within a few years. Nothing better has come under my notice, on this part of our subject, than the "Rules" issued about two years ago by the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, the wide dissemination of which amongst the poor of our large cities would, I believe, be of great service. Our conferees must pardon my honest opinion, that preference may be maintained for these rules over a series, similar in many respects, published somewhat earlier in New York.

Glancing merely, now, at this topic, I may say that the worst errors often committed are these:—First, giving infants stale milk; second, watering the milk overmuch; third, substituting farinaceous or other food, incompetent to supply tissue-waste and maintain life. As to the first of these points, it ought to be understood that, in hot weather, milk becomes practically and effectually stale before it begins to sour, and that, to delicate infants, every hour counts, in the danger added by the keeping of its food.

Watering milk has become a by-word, and not without reason. Prof. Chandler reported officially a few years ago, that, on the average in New York, one quart of water is added to every four quarts of milk. Professor J. F. Babcock, of Boston, found that ten out of twelve samples of milk served in that city were adulterated with water, from ten to twenty five per cent. I believe it to be better in this city, but I cannot say how much. Moreover, I consider that medical opinion has undergone some improvement, in late years, in enjoining less considerable intentional additions of water to the milk given to young infants. Dr. Hiram Corson, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, has written forcibly on this subject. It appears to me that Dr. A. Jacob's recommendation, to prepare for babies six months old, half barley water and half skimmed milk, falls short of allowing sufficient strength of nourishment. Another advice of the same distinguished authority—[Infant Diet, by Dr. A. Jacob, 1873] must receive my positive dissent. While fully convinced of the occasional value of alcoholic stimulation in prostration from disease in children as well as in adults, it does not seem to me a sound hygienic precept to give to an infant not sick, with water used as drink, "a drachm or two, according to age, and divided into small doses, of brandy or whisky, in the course of twenty-four hours." [Ibid, p. 47.] The unsuitableness of starch foods for infants under five or six months of age, and their insufficiency alone at any period, are matters now well understood, at least in the medical profession. In a word, no food for infants, be it Liebig's or that of any one else, can substitute good fresh milk; if not from the mother's breast, then, next best, that of a healthy wet-nurse. Failing these milk from the cow, the ass, the ewe, or the goat, either of which will do, under favorable circumstances, with proper care, though always with a lowered probability of life. Condensed milk is now skillfully prepared; I have known it to answer very well; yet it ought only to be depended upon when reliable fresh milk cannot be procured.

Time may not now be afforded me to do more than mention the heads under which we might consider the third portion of our present subject, viz.:—The nature of the diseases which are especially destructive to young children. These are, in the great cities of the Northern United States, cholera infantum; small-pox, when vaccination has been neglected; cerebro-nervous disorders, with convulsions; pulmonary inflammation; croup; diphtheria, when the latter is epidemic; cerebro-spinal meningitis, when it is locally prevalent; and scrofulous marasmus. Some cities in the Old World receive very large additions to these mortality causes from rickets, tetanus neonatorum, and other affections which, although they occur here, are with us of less comparative frequency, and (for that reason only) of less practical importance.

Now, what can be done to lessen this truly frightful array of influences hostile to infantile life and health? In a few words, there may be indicated here some principles only, without details.

To meet ante-natal deleterious causes connected with parentage we must look chiefly to popular education, moral reform, and sanitary police. Under the last-named should be included inspection and sanitary improvement of dwellings and localities in cities. Against post-natal causes of infantile mortality similar measures will be of great importance. Means should be taken to diffuse information amongst all classes, and especially the poor, concerning food (most of all the need of freshness and purity in that which is given to children), cleanliness, and ventilation. Holly-tree Inns and temperance coffee-houses ought to be established, to give cheer and comfort without inebriation, in every quarter of every city. Children's excursions in hot weather should be, as they now are, made the generous duty of the richer, and the life-giving enjoyment of the poorer class.

Yet more than all this is needed. Dr. J. M. Toner and myself have incurred, perhaps, the charge of being impracticable, in proposing that summer camps, for mothers with young infants, during hot weather, should be provided outside of every large city. For the first year, my estimate is that this might cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000 for Philadelphia; less in succeeding years. There is no difficulty about it except that of procuring the money. Is it worth while? The answer to this depends upon our estimate of the value of human life. Not only the direct rescue of a considerable number of infants (probably 500 per annum on the average in this city) from death might thus be accomplished. Such camps would also be training schools in healthy living to all who occupied them, the effects of which would last long afterwards. Moreover, by the removal of a part of their population, the worst quarters of the cities so relieved might be open to inspection, and effectual, permanent, compulsory sanitation. So the tenement-houses in New York, in which—[Dr. A. N. Bell, on the Waste of Life, Trans. of Am. Med. Association for 1874]—half the children of that city are born, and of whom half, probably, die in their first year; and the tenement-houses of Boston, and the Alaska street shanties and cellars and other such nuisances of Philadelphia, might be and ought to be abolished; and in their place might grow up homes for workingmen which children might not only be born but live in, as George Peabody and Miss Burdett-Goutts, in England, and the Boston Co-operative Building Company, in this country, have shown can be done.

Is this utopian? Under the progress of our Christian civilization the utopia of one decade may become the realized ideal of the next. Only prove that an evil is real, great, and removable, and philanthropy and patriotism ought to combine to effect its rapid and entire extinction.

In regard to public health, as well as to public morality, ought and must should be convertible terms. One function of bodies like the American Public Health Association is to promulgate and make practical such truths. Not piles of brick, granite, or marble, which chiefly constitute or manifest the wealth of cities; but, rather, the distribution throughout their precincts of the best common gifts of Providence—pure air, unobstructed sunlight, wholesome food, untainted water, popular education, and healthy occupation for all.

Rev. Dr. Toner, of Washington, D. C., pronounced the paper read by Dr. Hartshorne a very valuable and important one, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Publication, to be printed in the proceedings of the association.

Hereditary Defects upon Health.

J. R. Black, M. D., of Newark, Ohio, presented a paper on the *Influence of Hereditary Defects upon*

These may be advantageously referred to as ante-natal and post-natal causes. Under the former head belong constitutional defects in parents, resulting especially from alcoholism, syphilis, scrofulosis, debility from overwork and under-feeding, in the poorer classes; in those more prosperous, excess of nervous temperament, and efficient organic development in women who become mothers.

Upon alcoholism as promoting brevity of life in offspring, it is not necessary now to dwell. It has been proved to be a very direct productive cause of disease, especially of developmental diseases. Drunkards' children are often idiotic, deaf mutes, or blind, or epileptic; or they die early with convulsions, showing radical constitutional impairment.

Syphilis has been credited with a very large infantile mortality. Dr. Sturgis, in the *American Journal of Syphilography*, is quoted by Professor Gross—[Address on Surgery, Trans. of Am. Med. Association, 1874]—as asserting that to it are due eighty per cent. of the deaths of children under five years of age in New York and Philadelphia. I cannot believe this to be an entirely correct statement of either city; certainly it is not so of the last named. Still, as a contributing cause, no doubt syphilitic taint of constitution, along with many instances of destructive congenital syphilis, has large influence.

That syphilis is in any sense or manner the parent of scrofula does not appear to me to be at all probable. The two are, under observation, quite distinct diatheses, though combined in certain instances; and it is to be inferred that they have always been different, in origin and nature.

Scrofula seems to be less frequent now, in Philadelphia at least, than thirty years ago. It is likely that, with us, improved general hygiene and medical practice may have had to do with this change. This is not the place to consider the question whether scrofulosis and tuberculosis are or are not one, and whether or not phthisis is essentially a tubercular affection. My belief is that struma and tubercle are modifications, only, of the same diathesis. Consumption of the lungs is not common amongst children in our American cities; it is more so in those of Great Britain and on the continent of Europe; but other forms of analogous or related disease destroy, through marasmus, tubercular meningitis, etc., a large number of the young, here as well as elsewhere.

I have spoken, amongst the causes of early mortality acting through parents, of excess of the nervous temperament and deficiency of organic development in women. It might be safer to say in men and women. Both run to brains and nerve, too much, in this country. Animal functions are less readily subordinated to the intellectual and moral nature, but all these rob too largely the vegetative, nutritive, and reproductive systems. This I believe to be the secret of the lessened and lessening number of births of American children of native parents, compared with those of foreign parentage. Much more remains to be investigated upon this subject, notwithstanding the elaborate inquiries of Dr. Allen, Dr. J. Stockton Hough, and others. In Massachusetts, at least, the mortality of infancy is greatest amongst the children of foreigners—[Massachusetts State Board of Health Report, 1873, p. 215.]

Post-natal causes of infantile mortality differ in different climates. Northern cities lose many infants in the winter by pneumonia, capillary bronchitis, and croup—under the exposure to cold so often connected with poverty and neglect. Dr. Farr has shown that in London the degree to which the thermometer descends in December, January, or February, determines to a great extent the mortality of the winter. Sir Thomas Watson asserts the mortality in England to be always larger in winter than in summer; unless under the influence of occasional epidemics. This last observation, however, will not, as has already been shown, hold true of our large cities in this country.

Dr. A. Mitchell and Alexander Buchan have stated that in London the weekly mortality shows a large excess from November to April, falling to its minimum at the end of May, rising again nearly to the maximum in July, and then going down until October. In Victoria, Australia, the mortality and temperature rise and fall together throughout the year. In New Orleans, in 1872, the largest number of deaths occurred in young children in May, June, and October. In San Francisco the greatest total mortality in 1870-71 was in the months of October and November.

Nothing in our mortality statistics in Philadelphia and New York is more constant than the proportion between the number of deaths amongst young children and the excess of the daily temperature above 95° Fahrenheit in the shade; indeed, we might safely say, above 90°. But, along with this positive cause of disease, taking effect most severely upon the infant population, must be apprehended and remembered also the action of impurity of atmosphere. Cholera infantum is very greatly promoted and made fatal by this cause. So also are those disorders of the nervous system which end in convulsions. And this is, I doubt not, almost equally true of some affections of the cholera season; as pneumonia, bronchitis, and croup. In adults it has been well established that close living is a powerful promoter of bronchial and pulmonary inflammations, as well as of phthisis in all its forms.

Every zymotic disease is rendered more fatal, if not more prevalent, by foul air. Any sanitarian might designate, in a city, what wards, blocks, courts, alleys, and houses will always afford the largest number of deaths from scarlet fever, measles, and cholera infantum, from year to year, and from diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever, typhus, or cholera Asiatica, when either of these prevails.

The great importance of impurity of the atmosphere as a factor in the mortality of infants in large cities, has been fully recognized in times past. There seems to be some ground for fear that it may be, at the present

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